RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary Meetings to be Held in New York

in May, 1868.
The annual gatherings of the various religious and ecular associations held in this city in the month of May will this year be attractive, we might with pro-priety say unusually brilliant. Every effort is being put forward by the executive committees and correspond secretaries of the different bodies toget up lists of "star" speakers; and although we are not permitted to announce their names, we may say that very many of the most eminent of the pulpit orators in various sections of the country have promised to be resent and participate in the jubilees of the so-ieties. The American Congregational Union intend to have a "good time" of it, and for this purpose gaged Dodworth's band to enliven the proce with their sweetest and most brilliant music, and invited Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to preside over and address the congregation that will be attracted to the auditorium of the Academy on the oc-

Annexed is a list of the most important of the meetings which will be held in this city, with two exceptions, in the course of the ensuing month. There are many societies which intend holding annual meetings that have not agreed upon the dates of the month or the public halls or churches in which it will be found most convenient for the people to

THE AMERICAN SRAMEN'S PRIEND SOCIETY.—This association holds its fortieth anniversary in the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Crosby's), on Monday evening, May II, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. William A. Booth will preside. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and others.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .- This now, one would suppose, entirely useless organization will hold its thirty-lifth annual meeting at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday, May 13, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Wendell Phillips will preside. Among those who have promised to be present and address the convocation may be named Wendell Phillips, Colonel T. W. Higginson, Rev. J. T. Sargent, Charles C. Burleigh and William Wells Brown.

THE AMERICAN EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—
At the call of Lucy Stone, this society will hold its second anniversary on the 14th of May, at the o'clock, A. M., at the Cooper Institute, continuing day and exercing. Lucy demands "the establishment of a republic" founded on women's rights. No speakers are announced as yet.

speakers are announced as yet.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—The second anniversary of this association, which proposes the non-cuitivation of the organ of combativeness, will be held on Friday, May 15, at Dodworth Hall, commencing at ten o clock A. M. and continuing through several sessions. No speakers are announced, although several intellectual Paixhaus are expected, of various bores, from cleven to twenty-two inches diameter.

AMERICAN MESSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second aeniversary of the American Missionary Association will be held at Steinway Hall on the evening of May 12. Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D., of Boston, it is expected, will preside on the occasion.

BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, OF EDUCATION, OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS AND OF PUBLICATION.—These hold their anniversaries at the meeting of the General Synol or June. One day is given to the exercises of the various boards.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.— The thirty-first antiversary of this (Eaptist) association will be held at the Oliver street church, on Saturday, May 25. Exercises will commence at nine A. d., and continue until noon

at the same place.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The forty-third assemblage of this useful association is announced to be held at Dr. Hall's church, Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, on the 13th of May. Exercises will commence at ten A. M. and continue until two P. M. Right Rev. Charies P. Mellvaine, it is expected, will preside.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .-This organization holds its anniversary some time in the autumn this season, why we do not know. The day and month have not been determined on.

THE CHILDREN'S AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This association holds its second annual session at Steinway Hall, on Saturday, May 30, at three P. M. The list of speakers has not yet been

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.-The fifty-sec anniversary of this wealthy corporation will be held at Steinway hall, at ten A. M. on Thursday, May 14. Mr. James Lennox, is expected to preside. The annual report and addresses will be read at Stein-way Hall; the speakers for the occasion have not yet

been selected.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FORBIGN MISSIONS.—This board will hold a meeting on the Sabbath evening preceding or following anniversary week, at the Madison square Presbyterian (Rev. Br. Adams') church. William E. Dodge. Vice President of the Board, will doubtless preside. The Rey. Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, and others are to be present and speak.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—
The anniversary of this association will be held on
Sabbath evening, May 10, at the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational), when a sermon pertinent to the
occasion will be preached by Rev. J. P. Thompson,

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION. The anniversary exercises of this Union will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, May 14. Rev. Dr. Joseph Duryea, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Toronto, Canada, and Rev. Dr. Pilatte, of France, are announced to speak.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—This association will hold no anniversary this season. The labors of the society, composed for the most part of converted Jews, have, however, been exceedingly gratifying during the year.

year.

THE HEBREW CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.—This society, organized one year ago, will hold its first annual convocation at Dr. Crosby's church, in Ponrth avenue. The day of holding it will be determined at the next monthly meeting of the society. Rev. Charles E. Harris, a converted Jew, will preside. The list of speakers has not yet been completed.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This association, organized for the promotion of emigration to Liberia by Americans of African descent, will hold its thirty-sixth anniversary sometime in May; but where and on what day of the month has not been determined by its Executive Committee.

THE NEW YORK CITY MISSION.—The forty-diest an-

THE NEW YORK CITY MISSION.—The forty-first anniversary of this exceedingly useful Christian organization will be held at elight o'clock P. M. on Friday, May 15, in Dr. Hall's clurch, on Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue. The speakers on the occasion will be Rev. Drs. Hall, Weston and Duryea and Rev. Mr. Mingins.

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MIS-HON.—This society holds its annual meeting in Cal-Sion.—This society holds its annual meeting in Calvary chapel, on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, on Thursday, the 30th lnst., at eight o'clock P. M.

nue and Twenty-first street, on Thursday, the 30th Inst., at eight o clock P. M.

The American Congregational, Union.—The annual convocation of this association will be held, this year, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. His Executive Committee have invited Senator Wilson to preside on the occasion, and have designated eminent men in the various evangelical bodies to speak. Among those announced are Rev. Dr. John Hail, of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church, and Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. The society meets on the evening of the 14th of May. The programme is as follows:—At half past three o'clock on that day the trustees meet in the directors' room of the Academy for the eiection of officers and the transaction of other business. At half past six o'clock a reception will be given in the large parior of the building to Senator Wilson and the other speakers, when the public will be introduced to them. At the close of the reception the annual public proceedings of the society will be held in the theatre, the speakers and officers occupying the stage. Dodworth's Rand is engaged and will play some of their finest selections, both at the reception and at the formul meeting. This, it is thought, will be one of the most attractive of the anniversary conventions.

The New York Suxhay School Missionary Union.—This society holds its annual reunion in the Northwest Reformed church on Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Tuesday, May 5, at half-past wo in the afternoon and at half-past syven in in the evening. Among the speakers announced are Drs. Hall, Duryea and Ganse.

Progress of Christianity in the United States Our reports this week announce the organization of twenty churches and the dedication of thirteen e former eight are Congregational societies One of the fruits of a season of deep religious inte-rest in Lisbon, Ill., has been the organization of Congregational church of thirty-seven members At Nashville, Tenn.; Yellow Creek, Mo., and Macon Ga., small Congregational societies have also been formed, and a German Congregational church of ten members was organized the 25th uit. in Quasquton, Iowa. At Tyngsboro, Mass., 7th inst., an ecclesiastical council recognized a newly formed church of

twenty-three members.

Six Baptist churches have been recently organized At Providence, Scranton county, Pa., the new society consists of fifty-seven members. At Laporte City, lows, a small church has been gathered. Also in Wilmington, Ill.; Batavia, Iowa; Mattawan, Mich., and Mount Vernon, Colorado, new Pantist appletes on, Colorado, new Baptist societies have been recently formed.

Two of the four Presbyterian churches lately con-

ized on the 5th inst., in West Philadelphia. Also at Vienna, ill., a new Luteran society of twenty-eight members has been gathered.

Of the thirteen churches dedicated five were Presbyterian. On the 12th inst., in Springfield, Ill., a costly edifice, worth \$75,000, was dedicated by the Presbyterian society. The church of Coshocton, Ohlo, opened their new building for divine worship the 29th ulf. At Alameda, Cal., a church was dedicated last month.

ants. The cost of ground and building thus far has been \$37,400, and \$5,000 more will be required to complete the edifice.

Congregational churches have lately been dedicated at Geneva, Ohic, Mound City, Kansas, and Oakland, California. Two Baptist churches have been completed and opened for divine worship at Camden, Mc., and Newport, Minn.

The dedication by the Independent Methodist Society in Baltimore of their new house of worship is noticed. The Methodists of Farmiand village have just erected a small church edifice.

The German Lutheran Church of St. John, Brooklyn, was dedicated on the 12th inst., Rev. Robert Newman conducting the service in German.

Author of the past week show the accession of 8,000 cases by revivals then in progress. Of these 3,700 are among the Methodists, 1,300 among the Baptists and 1,200 among the two branches of Presbyterians. Rev. John Potter's labors in various parts of Connecticut are greatly blessed. He has preached in Washington, Bethlehem, Middlebury, Roxbury and other places, and has made appointments for Waterbury, Birmingham, North Cornwall and Milford. In Seymour, Conn., 100 accessions have been made to the Congregational and Methodist churches. In Plymouth, Mass., not less than two hundred have recently been converted. In East Weymouth nearly three hundred hopeful conversions are reported in connection with the Congregational and Methodist churches.

An interesting revival is in progress in Texas, N. Y., under the labors of Rev. L. N. Stratton, Wesleyan Methodist. Results reached are 100 conversions, twenty family altars built, funds subscribed for village church, village bar almost deserted and dancing hall for sale. An anti-caste radically temperance and an every way thoroughly reformatory church organization will soon be effected,

The revival in the college at Gettysburg, Pa., is very extensive. Sixty converts have joined the Pelaware avenue Baptist church, Wilmington, Del, and others are expected. The Congregational church, in Cuyahong Falls has been greatly bless

nave joined the F. W. Baptist church, Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Rev. J. T. Avery has finished a five weeks campaign in Geneseo, Ill. At least seventy-five persons are believed to be true converts. A protracted meeting held in Leoanon, Ohio, by the disciples, resulted in the organization of a church of 251 members.

The Methodist church in Jeffersonville, Ohio, has received 344 accessions. In New Lebanon, Ind., 200 have been brought into the Methodist church. A revival at Dallas, Oregon, is reported, bringing twenty-five accessions to the Congregational and twenty to the Methodist church.

The First Presbyterian church of West Hoboken has been greatly refreshed within the past few months by a revival which, beginning in the winter, has continued thus far into the spring, and they hope may extend through the summer.

months by a revival which, beginning in the winter, has continued thus far into the spring, and they hope may extend through the summer.

The remarkable revival at Westerly, R. L., the scene of Mr. Hubbard's disobedience of the Episcopal canon, continues with unabated force, and is spreading into the adjoining towns. Already more than one hundred have united with the various churches in Westerly, and at least as many more are waiting a fit time to do so.

A very precious revival is in progress at Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, nearly or quite one hundred hopeful conversions having occurred within a few weeks. On Fast day nearly all the places of business were closed for the entire day, and the people flocked to the union meetings in numbers never witnessed there before.

There is an interesting work of grace in the Fourth Congregational church of Hartford. The theological students in the seminary there are rendering the pastor efficient service.

Twenty-nine persons united by profession of faith with the Congregational church at St. Alban's, on the 5th inst.

Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, Onio, writes that the special meetings which had commenced in his church

bit inst.

Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, Onio, writes that the special meetings which had commenced in his church eleven weeks before were closed on the 20th of March. As the result of the work over one hundred have expressed a personal interest for their salva-

A National Religious Faith.

The National Baptist, Philadelphia, April 16, discourses upon the National Association whose object is to secure a recognition of Almighty God and the Christion religion in the constitution of the United States, and acknowledges that it is composed of earnest Christian men who evidently wish to honor earnest Christian men who evidently wish to honor God; but it could not advocate such a change unless it were prepared to deprive Unitarians of the rights of citizenship. It adds;—"We are not a Christian nation, except in a very indefinite sense of the word. Many of our people are personally Christians, and we hope the time will come when all of them will be. But many besides Christians are citizens and magistrates. Our being citizens does not make us Christians; our being Christians does not make us citizens. The realm of religion is essentially different from the realm of religions by establishment. Men are Christian or hold opinions on religious questions. * * * We believe that this attempt to place in the national constitution a declaration of faith in Christ as supreme ruler is a most dangerous precedent, and an invasion of the perfect religious liberty which we hold most dear. A Jew ought to have the same civil right to be a Jew, and the Deist to be a Deist, that the Christian has to be a Christian."

The Baptist is glad to observe that in the list of officers of the society above meatloned the name of no Baptist appears; for the very object of the society is

cers of the society above mentioned the name of no Baptist appears; for the very object of the society is at variance with a fundamental principle of Baptist faith.

Baptist. FRATERNIZATION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BAP-

TISTS. The Richmond Religious Herald has the following on the subject of the fraternization of Baptists in the they can be healed by kindly intercourse, candic explanation, a due regard to human infirmity and a magnanimous spirit. The fraternal feeling hav-ing been restored, we may then consult with frank-ness as to the best plans for promoting our ing been restored, we may then consult with frankness as to the best plans for promoting our denominational prosperity. Wisdom, prudence, patience, goodness, faith—in short, every Christian virtue is demanded for securing a co-operation that will promote love and not strife, and seeing good without evil, or with a very small portion of it. We anticipate no immediate organic co-operation between the Baptists North and South; but we do hope for such a return to amioable feelings as will eventually result in concurrent efforts, in such form and measure as may best promote the cause of Carist. Let us all resolve to exalt him and abase self, and to inquire with honest, earnest hearts by what plans we may most successfully maintain and spread abroad our principles, and we may be quite sure of reaching such conclusions as will gain the approbation of our final Judge."

The Christian Examiner adds to the above:—"This is said in the right spirit. Our Home Mission managers certainly reciprocate the good feeling, for besides appointing delegates to the Southern Convention they have appointed Dr. J. A. Broaddus, of Greenville, S. C., to make one of the anniversary specches of their society."

The Congregationalisis says:—"Rev. Howard Malcom, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Newport, recently invited the Congregational and Methodist ministers and churches to a united communion. The invitation was accepted, and his house was thronged with a thousand communicants. Three ministers presided at the table, and the decons of the Congregational and Baptist churches, with the stewards of the Methodist, distributed the eiements. For this act the First Baptist church in Newport has withdrawn its fellowship from the offending society.

Cougregational.

Rev. B. F. Jackson writes from Charleston, S. C. that Congregationalism is increasing to such an ex tent in the Palmetto State that there seems a likeli hood of fifty churches of our order there within three years. His church, the Plymouth, has 225 mem-bers, with a Sunday school of 448 scholars.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends (or thodox) commenced its sessions in Philadelphia on the 20th inst. The large house on Arch street was densely crowded. A correspondent writes that a few individuals of Hoyle proclivities—evidently not "according to Hoyle"—in Ohio, intruded themselves into the meeting, much to the unsettlement of the into the meeting, much to the unsettlement of the quietness usually attending these solemn anniversaries. The Epistle from the new yearly meeting established in Canada hast year was rejected by those entertaining dissenting years with the great body of friends on this continent, England and bublin yearly meetings included. The establishing of a new yearly meeting in Canada was an event, and is hailed as a propitious one in the beginning of a new form of government. It was with interest that many watched the fate of that fraternal saturation addressed to the Philadelphia yearly meeting, which has been regarded in former times as the parent yearly meeting on this continent.

The Jewish Messenger flies to the rescue of Lewis, At Somers' Point, N. J., a small society has just been formed. The Presbytery (United Presbyterian) of Monongaheia, at their late meeting, directed the pastor and session of the Fifth church, Phisburg, to organize a church in the Eighth Ward Mission, to be called the Eighth chorch, Phisburg.

The Grace Eyangelical Lutheran church was organ—

The Grace Eyangelical Lutheran church was organ—

The lobbyist, at Albahy, who was denounced by a virtuous member as a miserable "Jew pedier."

The matter is rather more political than religious, the point is rather more political than religious, the point is rather more political than religious, the point is rather more political than religious, the lobbyist, at Albahy, who was denounced by a virtuous member as a miserable "Jew pedier."

The matter is rather more political than religious, the point is rather more political than religious, the political th he lobbylst, at Albany, who was denounced by I

sentinary bearing his name; but why don't the plous opponents of bribery and corruption allude it that fact as well as to the supposed religious belie of their black sheep Lew 3? Both Judalsm and Christianity are in principle hostile to bribery as well a hypocrisy, and the rule "do as ye would be done by is good Jewish doctrine, while adopted by the Church. Why was there no Jew on the floor of the Assembly to read these impertment members a legion? Why is there no Jew in our State Legislature of correspondents and members of Assembly have more sense than this we ought to be known a libany in the person of somebody having the integrity, the manliness and the talent to be a good repreentative Israelite."

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Tris ity, New York, is the name adopted by the new Lutheran church on Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in this city.

The Lutheran Observer mentions points along th Pacific Railroad where Lutheran stations have been established.

At Lawrence, Kansas, is the nucleus of a Swedish society, and at Topeka the Lutheran house of worship will be completed the 1st of May. In the same State the churches at Monrovia and Grasshopper Fall have increased very rapidly of late, and have become self-sustaining.

have increased very rapidly of late, and have become self-sustaining.

Rev. H. K. Bangher, D. D., President of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa., died Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. He has been connected with the college since its erection, and has been President nearly eighteen years.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is composed of a large majority of the synods in the United States, will meet in Harrisburg on Thursday, the 7th of May. This synod meets triennially, and it is anticipated that its meeting in May will be one of the most important sessions it has held for many years.

Methodist Episcopul.

Methodist Episcopal.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO, MAY 1.

The Methodist General Conference, the Supreme Judicatory of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, will assemble in Chicago on the 1st proximo. It will be composed of nine bishops and two hundred and thirty-five delegates, representing sixty-eight annual conferences, chosen in the proportion of one for every thirty preachers, members of the annual conference. The whole constituency numbers about eight thousand ordained preachers. the annual conference. The whole constituency numbers about eight thousand ordained preachers. There will also be several visiting representatives from similar bodies in England, Ireland, France, Germany and Canada. The sessions will last about a month, and will settle all questions and arrange all affairs pertaining to the general interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is expected that several additional bishops will be chosen to meet the rapid increase of the work. All the official editors, the secretaries of the several boards, the management of the extensive publication business of the Church and other general officers and agents will be chosen by the General Conference. Several imporportant questions will have to be determined in regard to the organization of the missionary work abroad and in the Southern States, the extent of their operations and successes making a more simple and vigorous management necessary. But the most important and difficult part of the business relates to a fundamental change in the constitution of the body, which has been agitated with great zeal ever since the last meeting in 1864, by the admission of the laity to an authoritative voice in the contest of church affairs.

Presbyterian.

PROPOSED BASIS OF UNION. OF OLD AND NEW SCHOOL

At the recent Presbyterian Convention at Buffalo the following articles of agreement were agreed upon as the basis of union of the Old and New Schoo

That the several Presbyterian Churches in this country are, in faith, feeling, polity, to such an extent one that they ought to be organically one also.
 That the time has arrived in the history of these Churches when all divisive controversies concarning psaimody, orthodoxy and liberty ought to terminate.
 That in the recent marvellous movements of His providence and spirit in all these bodies to that result the Head of the Church is giving to His people no doubtful instruction of His will.
 That the only basis upon which union can or ought to be accomplished is one common platform, the Westminster Confession, catechisms and form of government.

the Westminster Confession, catechisms and form of government.

5. That this ancient and authoritative symbol, the bond and badge of all who, for two centuries, have held the Presbyterian faith, ought to be received and administered by the reunited Church, not as the instrument of a party, not as expounded by any particular school, sect or teacher, but as it has been held in common by the several branches of the Presbyterian body until now; that such differences of interpretations of that symbol as are now held in the Presbyterian churches should be freely and honorably allowed in the united church.

ANNUAL PRINSPIREMAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

rian churches should be freely and honorably allowed in the united church.

ANNUAL FRENDYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbytery of New York has elected as commissioners to the General Assembly meeting at Albany May 21 the following persons:—Ministers, Rev. Drs. Shedd, S. Irenaeus Prime and Archibald. Elders, Messrs. Gliman, Day and Allen.

Other commissioners have been chosen as follows:—Third Presbytery—Rev. Drs. Thos. H. Skinner, Thomas Ralston Smith, John Dewitt. Elders, Messrs. Foote, Northrop, Hutchinson.

Fourth Presbytery—Rev. Drs. Henry B. Smith, George L. Prentias. Elders, Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Oliver E. Woods.

Presbytery of Brooklyn—Rev. Drs. Samuel J. Spear, J. T. Duryes. Elders, Messrs. O. G. Walbridge, E. A. Lambert.

A. Lambert.

A meeting of the elders representing the several churches under the care of the Presbytery of Brooklyn will be held on Tuesday evening, April 28, at eight o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian clurch, Henry street.

The Comparison Presbyterian

The Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly which meets at Lincoln, ill., in May, will have before it a report of a select committee to revise the form of government. One distinct proposition of the report which will be acted upon by the Assembly will be to abolish the synod altogether, as a supernumerary wheel in the Presbyterian machinery.

At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island, the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., was constrained, on account of ill health, to ask a dissolution of the pastoral relation between himself and the First Church of Huntington, which request was reluctantly granted.

Roman Catholic.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have just opened in Flushing, L. I., a preparatory seminary for boys under ten years of age. It is known as St. Mary's school, and is under the direction of Mother Baptista, principal.

The Loudon Standard says:—Cardinal Bonapart

has just had conferred on him by the Pope the title of Altezza Eminentissima. The Papal Court has also blaced at his disposal for ecclesissical ceremonies four state carriages, the servants of which will wear the imperial livery.

Rev. Mr. Abboit, lately paster of the Unitarian church in Dover, N. H., has distinctly renounced Christianity. for the reason (1) that it is merely one among many religions; (2) each of which has its truths and its falsehoods; (3) while pure Theism truths and its falsehoods; (3) while pure Theism—which is their common element and universal essence—is by itself greater and truer than all. He told his late people that the pretence that any man has been singled out to be a permanent Messiah or Mediator is monstrous; that henceforthe himself is not a Unitarian and not a Carstian, but a Theist; and that his future protests against error and sin must be made outside of Christianity. In consistence with these convictions he has requested, says the Christian Register, that his name be crassed from the roll of ministers in the "Year Book" of the American Unitarian Association.

The "Year Book" of the Unitarian Churches of the

United States gives a list of the societies of that denomination, by which it appears that the First parish Plymouth, Boston, 1632, the Second church, Boston, 1649; King's chapel, 1636; Brattle square church, 1693; New South church, 1713, and four others, including every church organized in Boston previous to 1815, are now Unitarian, engaged, as the "Tract Journal" expresses it, in destroying the faith they were established to maintain.

Prayers for the President of the United State

in St. Thomas.
The St. Thomas Tidende of March 28 contains the following copy of a letter, addressed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London to the Rev. the Chap-lain in St. Thomas, which was read during divine

Service in church on Sunday, March 22:—

PULHAM PALACE, S. W., Feb. 6, 1865.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER—It has been pointed out to me that the services in our English chapels in foreign parts are in many instances attended by a considerable number of Americans, as well as by our own countrymen. Where this is the case it seems to be in accordance with the spirit of our Church that there abould be some special prayer offered for the President of the United States, as well as for our own sovereign. Some reference was made to this matter in the recent Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion at Lambeth; and it was, I believe, felt that the general adoption of such a custom would have a good influence in deepening that kindly feeling which happily subsists between the two countries. I therefore authorize you hereby, if in your congregation there be any number of Americans, to add to the usual service of our Church a prayer for the President of the United States. I am, reverend and dear brother, your faithful servant in Christ,

A. C. LONDON.

Sacred Music in Paris.

nous church of St. Roche, Paris, on Holy Saturday, the Stabat Mater of Palestine was performed for the first time. The chorus consisted of five hundred voices. A religious march by Wagner, an O Satutaris and Are Ferum by Vervoitte and a Domine Saletem by Gounod were performed. THE NEW FAUBOURG.

of the Underground Railroad Upon Harlem and Contiguous Towns—The Future of the East Side—Its Real Estate Values—Real Estate Movements Along the Southern Boulevard Line.

The success of the east side Underground Railroad project and the prospect of a speedy realization of this desideratum have already had the effect to direct the attention of real estate operators in this direc-tion, it being a conceded point that, with this adside as far as Harlem, and more especially the tract north and east of the Harlem river, are likely to be more rapidly developed than was a year since at cipated. The formation of an east side associati with an especial view to develop these tract now comparatively undeveloped, has already taken place, and several important improvements have been projected upon the tract between the Harlem river and Legget's creek—a small stream that fails into the Sound, or rather into the neck of it, a little east of the Harlem bridge. This tract includes the village and township of West Farms, and is bi sected by the Hunt's Point road, the Fifth avenue o sected by the Hunt's Point road, the Fifth avenue of the Hariem neighborhood; has a fine water front of considerable extent and is mostly composed of roll-ing, elevated country; for sightliness of view, hardly exceeded by Washington Heights. For a year or two nearly all the advance in real estate has been limited to the west side, a great amount of capital being at present engaged in the development of that tract which lies between the Park and Hudson river, and real estate operators have operated gigantically in connection with its probable leading centres of value. During this period the east side has been comparatively neglected, with the exception of the rather ague ish beit of land which lies on the route to Fordham, by rail and street ears. East of this line, however, and rising into higher and more undulating country, lies a far more desirable tract for purposes of resi-dence, which is at present simply partitioned into farms of moderately large acreage, or country seates and villa seats. Its prevailing features in these re spects are those of the Fort Washington tract, though it is less developed and has, perhaps, a population more sparsely distributed as well as somewhat more mixed. With the Underground Railroad completed and in active operation, this tract will be not more than half an hour's ride from Wall street, or less distan the west side; and hence, both from the nature of th ground, which is undulating, and from its access offity, will speedily become one of the most desirab tracts within hailing distance of the city for purpose

Another fact may be noticed in this connection of aristocratic residence. viz. that this tract is one of the natural outlets of the city, being immediately accessible by the Harlem bridge and the Second and Third avenue cars iem bridge and the Second and Third avenue cars, and being even now but one hour from the City Hall by either of these routes; while, owing partially or mostly to the indirectness of the route pursued by the street railroads, it is about three-quarters of an hour's ride from the Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street corner of the Park to this point. This is safficiently near for all practical business purposes; and, with the underground an accomplished fact, and no longer a legislative myth, this region will at once enter the lists as a competitor of Brooklyn and Jersey City for the furnishing of homes to business men of moderate means and for the reduction of that vast accumulation of population now concentrated below Thirty-fourth street—a tendency to the reduction of New York city rents being to a certainty one of its consequences. The great want hitherto prevailing and tending to force rents upward to the extent of an exorbitant figure has been, in fact, the pancity of facilities enjoyed by this city for the easy and rapid diffusion of its population within hailing distance in point of time of its central business points. Comparatively speaking, has none now, presenting like somewhat anomalous phenomenon of a great commercial city without that expansion in suburbs which is absolutely needed for the proper shelter of its population. It has been a fact thus far in the history of the metropolis that as dwelling places as homes, the numerous available to gentlemen of leisure, or at least to those whose business engagements are not pressing; and, in point of fact, it has been absolutely impossible to live out of town without consuming some part of one's business hours in transit to and fro. With all its incidents, detainders and accidents, it now requires that an allowance of not less than two and a half hours should be made for transit to and fro, even in living as far north as Harlem—an allowance which few business men, to say nothing of clerks and employés, cannot really afford. The opening of the Underground and being even now but one hour from the City Hall by either of these routes; while, owing partially or mostly

the recent legislation of Congress looking to the clearing of Heil Gate and the East river of rocks so as to render it safer and more available for purposes of navigation. This great project accomplished, the concentration of foreign trade will naturally take the east side, finding its way into the river, not by way of Sandy Hook, as is now the case, but by the upper and more direct passage, thus saving the several hours' sail which is now consumed in the tortoous passage to the North river side. This advantage to the cast side will in the course of time be further enhanced by the operations of the Hariem River Navigation Company, the surveys of which have aiready been completed. That the East river, therefore, is to form ultimately the great mart of foreign trade is obvious to any one minutely acquainted with the topography of the water ways which render New York what it is—the great commercial mart of the two American continents. The accumulation of a larger business population on the East river is, therefore, imminent, and an exceeding competition for residences in the suburbs of the cast side cannot but result as a logical consequence. The pushing out and pioneering of the cast side—its expansion—for these reasons is hereafter to be northeasterly; and the time is near at hand when Brooklyn, now simply a dormitory of New York, will have been superseded by the more natural doranitory of the upper county. Even now, owing to the dangers and delays of ferry transit, especially in the winter, a prejudice is growing up in the minds of business men against Brooklyn as a piace of residence; and to this may be added the further fact that as a vast lodging house for the city of New York Brooklyn is becoming overcrowded (and rather hopeless) so) within anything like available distance of the ferries.

All these causes point to the development of a new faubourg along the shorts of the Hariem river and

dence; and to this may be added the further fact that as a vast lodging house for the city of New York Brooklyn is becoming overcrowded (and rather hopelessly so) within anything like available distance of the ferries.

All these causes point to the development of a new fanbourg along the shores of the Harlem river and Long Island Sound, embracing West Farms and other towns which now dot that portion of the map and accessible by four lines of communication—viz., the Underground Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, the Underground Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, the Underground Railroad, the Harlem Railroad, the water lines of communication are to be on a larger scale than in seasons preceding. The line of boats running at brief intervals between Feck slip and Harlem Bridge will be continued; a second line from Fulton ferry, taking up passengers also from the Brooklyn side and landing near the Harlem Bridge, is also to be opened; and a third line from some point down town to Port Morris and points further on has been projected and is in process of organization—thus rendering this region far more available than it was last season for purposes of summer residence. For the more speedy development of the iract, internal improvements have not, however, been neglected. Immediately beyond the Harlem Bridge, and beginning in fact at 132d street, a new boulevard to be termed the Southern boulevard is being constructed. It is to be a grand drive of one hundred feet in width, running nearly due east through North New York and on a line parallel with the ideal line of the Harlem river and bisecting the town of West Farms with a moderate curve which continues along the Hunt's Point road, cutting the turnpike at Fox's corners and opening into the central avenue boulevard near the Fordham Race Course. The new Boulevard cuts the Hunt's Point road and Leggett's creek, A giance at the topography and general features of the country is aufficient to indica: the fact that this portion of the boulevard from Harlem to Fordham. Heing by far t

has been projected, and the old farm has consequently been surveyed and sub-divided into twenty eight parcels of the above general average. The estate is located one and a half mile or ten minutes drive from Hariem Bridge, and lies between the importance of the new boulevard and the public landing at the head waters of Leggett's creek, the two forming a sor of double line of access from the city and communication with it; and, though the great real estate operations of the season are nearly concluded, the felicity of the idea of selling in homestead parceleannot but attract a lively competition. The sale will take place on Tuesday, April 28, through Messra, Adrian H. Muller & P. R. Wilkins, and as the inaugurating act, looking to the opening of this tract to the pent-up population of New York, is of exceeding public interest.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

April thus far has certainly not been over prop tious for either shopping or promenading. One hall hour of sunshine, sandwiched in between a two hours' rain, is most assuredly not the kind of weather to entice the ladies out of doors, and not unfre quently those who are allured by the bright skies to venture forth into the streets generally return to their homes with their toilets saturated and their dresses bedraggied with mud. Notwithstanding these petty annoyances the belies of our metropola neither permit themselves to become despondent no melancholy, but on the contrary regard this inter ference with their pleasures by Old Pluvius Jupiter as so much time gained, as it enables them to have ascertained were not considered as being exactly chic-and chic, you know, is everything. They bear up bravely against the sombre disappointments of the month, for they are confident that there is a better time coming; and when it does come they anticipate, and perhaps we all anticipate, seeing something in the way of styles and colors far more magnificent and unique than with which we have heretofore been favored. It has been asserted, and it must be confessed not without sufficient grounds upon which to base the charge, that Ameri can women lacked taste; but this was in days long since gone by. Since that accusation was brought against us we have wonderfully improved, and to-day we probably stand unrivalled in matters of taste as in many other things. Sorry figures we would out, indeed, were we to adopt without alteration the foreign abominations that are sent to us from Europe, and yet far more worse would we appear did we not so alter as to improve. We may imitate, if you please, but we do it in such a manner as to make the imitation preferable to the boasted original, and in that we decidedly display taste as well as

able colors this year, among the most noticeable of which may be mentioned the Mctternich green and which may be mentioned the Mctternich green and the flame. The first mentioned is an exquisite shade for this season of the year and is universally worn; but the latter appears to have quietly withdrawn to some obscure corner where nobody can see it, and where, we trust, it will be permitted to remain. Black is still a general favorite and may yet become our national costame color, as it was once in Spain. The ladies of Spain were accustomed to combine pink with black; the French preferred the combination of red and black; the English latterly wore black unrelieved by any other admixture of color, but the prettiest of all is the American style of combining black with blue. The two last contrast nicely with each other, and even in coarse materials the effect is good and the harmony not destroyed. Even in so slight a thing as this—the combination of two simple colors that has puzzled the modisces—the superiority of American taste over that of all Europe is conclusively shown.

in so signt a thing as this—the combination of two simple colors that has puzzled the modisies—the superiority of American taste over that of all Europe is conclusively shown.

As bonnets are about the most interssting affairs to be gossipped about, we submit the following delicious morsels in this line to the criticism of the ladies:—A small rounded fanchon of white fancy straw, embroidered with small black beads and entirely lined with pink silk, is trimmed with a garland of roses and lappets of white blonde. A bourrelet bonnet of white Brussels straw, is bound with red gros grain ribbon. A cross bow of the same is placed at the back. A border of straw colored blonde forms a sort of small curtain over the chigmon. In front there is a coronet of delicate spun straw flowers, and the lappets of red silk are edged with straw colored blonde. And a puff bonnet of mauve colored crape and blonde is ornamented at the back with a fringe of mauve feathers. The front border is trimmed with white narcissus blossoms. Bright red, called sultan red, green, mauve and straw color are the favorite tints of the season. A great many straw bonnets are trimmed with red, while dressy bonnets are mostly made of delicate mauve, light green or straw colored silk tulle and blonde. Exquisitely wrought mother of pearl flowers are one of the nouveautes of the season for trimming bonnets. There are but few gold ornaments upon spring bonnets; they are ornamented with gariands of flowers or feather fringes.

In the way of evening headdresses and toilets, we offer the following as the latest:—For the formation of the first the hair hangs in small curis over the forehead; at the top and back of the head it is rolled in a succession of puffs; a long curl strays down the back. The ornaments upon spring bonnets, they are ornamented with gariands of flowers or feather fringes, in the way of evening headdresses and toilets, we offer the following as the latest:—For the formation of the first the hair hangs in small curis over the forehead; at the to

green silk. The skirt is bordered with a deep box-platted flounce, headed with a green band studded at intervals with fan-shaped green rosettes; the high bodice is ornamented to correspond. A scarf-sash of green ribbon tied at the left side; a "judge" collar made of muslin and Valenciennes lace. The hair is arranged with a comb for coronet.

THE FARIS FASHIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Italian Bridal Wardrobe-Clothing the Princess Marguerite-Textures, Colors and Patterns—Jewelry from Veulce—French Gifts to the Prince Imperial—An English Letter on High Life in France—The Breshest Toilets

in Church and the Theatre.

PARIS, April 10, 1868.

I received a very voluminous correspondence this week from Florence on the preparations there being made for the reception of the bridal party on the 30th inst., also a long list of the costly gifts offered to the Princess; such a list, in fact, of fine and useful clothing that an old lady who is rather backward in the fashions exclaimed on hearing me read an account of some handsome under linen, "Poor little Princess, they must have left her without anything to put on,

and people are obliged to give her everything."

The fact is that the inhabitants of Turin are determined that if ever she has wanted a change of clothing the same difficulty shall not occur in her married life. The costliest silks, satins, velvets laces are being ordered from Paris, Brussels, Genoa; and the courts of Prussia, France, Spain and Portu-gal are all vieing with each other in presentations. The shades preferred are mauve-lilac, rose-ash, orphelia pink (very pale), blue-gray, dried currant, iron-gray, linseed-gray, bronze, Metternich and spring green. The loveliest patterns, either brocade or worked on poult and satin grounds, are branches or worked on poult and satin grounds, are branches of fuchsia, strawberries, carnations, Maltese crosses, coral branches, colibri feathers, crossed like palm

branches, and ivy sprays.

On cashmere grounds spread lovely Indian patterns, shot with silver and gold and stripes; on foliards a sprinkling of blossoms or Pompeian designs. Immense Easter eggs, made of marble, crystal, gold and enamel, are being sent from Paris to the bride, containing sets of precious stones and princely

derful coral and shell sets of jewelry, of Venetian point and mosaics, of cameos long concealed, and a cut ivory parasol holder set with rubles and tur-

quoises, such as no queen has ever possessed.

Meanwhile the Court of France is busy with the Imperial Prince, and appropriate gifts are being offered him as forerunners of the celebration of his first communion. I have been favored with a view of the prayer book which he will use on the important day. It is a splendid manuscript, which an artist, the most renowned penman in France, has written from beginning to end with that prodigious patience so remarkable in the missals of monks in the Middle Ages. It splandid manuscript, which an artist, the most renowned penman in France, has written from beginning to end with that prodigious pattence so remarkable in the missals of monks in the Middle Ages. It is ornamented all through with drawings and emblazoned vigneties in the style of the sixteenth century. The precious book contains one hundred and twenty-five pages, of which thirty are truly remarkable—one especially, the title page. In the centre of every capital rises or curls a leaf, a flower, or a bird; the gold which is laid on certain squares is either very lustrous, dim or dotted, and appears to be an incrustation rather than applied. An idea can be conveyed of the persevering labor spent on the work when it is remembered that the Prince's name being Louis Eugene Napoleon, the capital L beginning

the word Livre contains in the down-stroke an N, in which are again the letters of his initials,
L. and E. The first page beginning the service of
mass is encircled with a tree bearing gold leaves,
among which azure pennons float. It is bound in
blue morooco, coarsely grained, snapped by two
Gothic crosses, and there will be a plain silver cross
on the upper cover. The leaves outside will remain
white, and are now being studded with diminutive
golden crosses.

golden crosses.

This week being Passion Week there are few fashion topics to record. The "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, as of Pergolese, are the order of the day. Codfish and hard eggs are subjects of epiourean contemplation. The fashions, which were to have walked and driven to Longchamps this afternoon, are determined to stop at home; for it is snowing and no one seems inclined. and raining and blowing, and no one seems inclin to have new hats crushed by the falling chim

l'Industrie, but the quadrupeds exposed there are less exposed than the lives of visitors. Two have got kicked to death for looking at a thoroughb through a lorgnon. The beast's blood was roused in a second. In fact, these French horses are said to be so susceptible that it is dangerous to blow one's nose before their boxes without the due ceremonial prescribed in Madame de Bassanville's book on "How te

we who think that good behavior in the highest regions is the same thing as good behavior in low places received from a very "heavy" London fashione received from a very "neavy" found institution may find its place here. I used to meet him a few years ago in Rotten row, where so much rotten flunkeyism used to thrive and make the British heart proud; but that time has passed away, the big lion has shaken his mane and growled of late; he won't stand the funkeys much longer, and he will have to be smoothed down with a gentle hand by princesses in Irish lace and share-rock, and nobody else. But to the letter, as I have

a gentle hand by princesses in Irish lace and shamprock, and nobody else. But to the letter, as I have one or two spring noveities to describe:—

To the Fashions Correspondent of the New Yord Herald:—
I believe you are an authority. I have heard so in London, and I wish you to get hold of the feller's throat who wrote that doosld bit of impudence about French high life. I dare say you have read the dead paper. He gives an account of Baroness per solal, and describing my wife's dress says:—
"Intelligent Lady F.— (meaning Diana—just as if I had not married an idiot)—appeared to her husband's advantage in an irresistible costume of vine leaves." What the fool means I have no idea; how I can derive any advantage from my wife appearing in nothing but vine leaves—for mind, he speaks not of a thread of clothes—is positively an infernal insinuation. But this is not all. The downright loggerhead goes on to describe the reception with emphastic culogy, and winds up by saying that he advises Americans and English people to pay all due attention to the lessons conveyed to them by the contemplation of "French contemporaries in high life."

After this, if you don't turn back your shirt cufficand lay hands on the villian you don't deserve to have a drop of the Anglo-Saxon in your veins. Pittell you what it is, Mr. Correspondent, I see you will soon have to dip your pen in rosewater or almond milk whenever you give accounts of your French contemporaries in high life. They are such sweet subjects to talk about and take pattern on. I know that whenever lam in for Parisian contemporaries I have to contemplate my hat and keep a sharp cys on my overcoat all the while. I have had pretty much to put up with from French manners since I was a youth, having been blessed with a spinsted aunt who sent me over the Channel "to pick up skyle." The poor departed soul paid all my bills, so I won't say a word against her; but she did shake her Paris front of ringeles when I came down at the hall, one gala night, in court costume, false calves,

ask a fashions correspondent to confer.

The only fashionable contemplations I can fora sermon:—Underskirt of violet taffeta with a ruche round the bottom, and an overskirt of violet cash, mere with a taffeta ruche and deep violet fringe; a Marie Antoinette fichu tied behind on the waist and trimmed to match the underskirt. Straw fanchon with violets on frosted leaves, violet gloves, violet parasol with a ruche all round and rhimoceros nandle.

band, with gold balls depending from it, encircles this brioche.

Outdoor Toilet.—Satin dress of the new flame color; the edge of the back breadths of the skirt are cut out in scollops and bordered with a cross-cut band of a darker shade of satin. Black lace shawl. Satin bonnet to match the dress, with feather fringe both at the back and front.

Indoor Toilet.—A gray slik dress trimmed with green silk. The skirt is bordered with a deep hox, are dead of the valley in white and alternate plak branches; tight casaque with a large both at the back and front.

Indoor Toilet.—A gray slik dress trimmed with green silk. The skirt is bordered with a deep hox.

embroidered with liles of the valley.

The third was a dinner robe of gray and ping chambery gauze, founced round the bottom with foulard of the same shades, a Marie Antoinette fichur of the gauze, a moss rose in the hair, gloves fastened by six buttons, black velvet and Etruscan cross on the neck, a curied chignon and Etruscan crosses in the ears.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS YESTERDAY.

The following steamships, European and coastwise, left this port yesterday:-

EUROPEAN.

The Circassian, Captain Thomas S. Ellis, left pier No. 3 North river, for Bremen, with 57 passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Europa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor line,

and a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Europa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor line, left pier No. 20 North river, for Glasgow, with 75 cabin and 123 steerage passengers and a full cargo of cotton, grain and provisions.

The Cordova, of the London and New York Steamship line, left pier No. 3 North river, for London, with 25 cabin and 60 steerage passengers and a full cargo of butter, cheese, cotton and grain.

The France, of the National line, left pier No. 47 North river, for Liverpool, stopping at Queenstown, with 34 cabin and 95 steerage passengers and a full cargo of cotton, cheese, provisions and grain.

The City of London, Captain Brooks, of the Imman line, left pier No. 45 North river, for Liverpool, with 42 cabin and 100 steerage passengers, the United States mails, and \$175,000 in specie and a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Ladona, Captain Hovey, of Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, left pier No. 20 East river for Havana, with the United States mails, 4 passengers and a light freight.

The Perit, Captain Delancey, of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s, line, left pier No. 4 North river for Gaiveston, stopping at Key West, with a fair treight of assorted merchandise, but no passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

The General Grant, Captain Hidreth, of the Merchants' Steamship line, left pier No. 12 North river, for New Orleans, with 12 passengers and a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise.

The San Jacinto, Captain Aitkins, of the Empire line, left pier No. 13 North river, for Savannah, with 12 passengers and a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, of the Empire line, left pier No. 13 North river, for Savannah, with 12 passengers and a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, of the Empire line, left pier No. 13 North river, for Savannah, with 12 passengers.

The E. B. Sonder, Captain Lebby, of the People'a Hutisville, Captain Crowell, of the People'a Hutisville, Captain Crowell, of the People and P

a fair cargo of dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., but no passengers.

The E. B. Souder, Captain Lebby, of the People's Mail Steamship Company, left pier No. 4 North river, for Charleston, with 8 passengers and a three-fourths cargo of an assorted character.

The Champion, Captain R. W. Lockwood, of the Charleston and New York Steamship Company's line, left pier No. 3 North river, for Charleston, with 12 passengers and a fair freight.

The Empire, Captain Price, of the Express line, left pier No. 15 East river for Washington, George town and Alexandris, with a fair cargo of assorted merchandise, but no passengers.

The coastwise trade for several weeks past has been of an exceedingly dull nature, but few passengers going South and the freights offering in marked contrast with the business a year since.

RECAPITULATION.

Fourteen steamships, 709 passengers and \$175,000 in specie.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOLSHIP NICHE